

LOFAX 29

FEB 1952

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 3 July 1952

SUBJECT Detachments of the Ministry of Social Security  
in Hwanghae and Kyonggi Provinces

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF  
INFO. [REDACTED]NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)PLACE  
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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Hwanghae Province

1. Installations of the North Korean Ministry of Social Security in Hwanghae Province in mid-March 1952 included the following:

- a. Provincial headquarters, in an orchard 2 miles east of Hwangju (125-47, 38-40) (YC-4283). Senior Colonel YI Sung-sik (2621/2573/2784) was chief of the Hwanghae MSS.

- b. County headquarters of the MSS were the following:

- (1) Koksan (126-40, 38-47) (BT-9795).
- (2) Suan (126-22, 38-42) (BT-7186).
- (3) Sin'gye (126-32, 38-30) (BT-8564).
- (4) Kinch'on (126-11, 38-09) (BT-5326).
- (5) Sŏhung (126-10, 38-27) (BT-5359).
- (6) P'yongsan (126-26, 38-16) (BT-7538).
- (7) Yonbaek-kun (125-59, 37-56) (YC-6202).
- (8) Chaeryong (125-37, 38-24) (YC-2445).
- (9) Pyoksong (125-37, 38-24) (YC-2445).
- (10) Anak (125-30, 38-30) (YC-1864).
- (11) Uilyul (125-12, 38-31) (YC-9265).
- (12) Sinch'on (125-30, 38-21) (YC-1847).
- (13) Songhwa (125-08, 38-22) (XC-8648).
- (14) Changyon (125-06, 38-15) (XC-8435).
- (15) Ongjin (125-22, 37-56) (YC-0801).

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c. Other headquarters were in the cities of Sariwŏn, Haeju, Kyŏmp'o, and Sinmak (126-14, 38-25) (BT-5855).

2. Training centers for intelligence agents in Hwanghae Province were at Hwangju, Haeju, Namch'ŏn-jŏn (126-23, 38-20) (BT-7346), Sariwŏn, and Yŏnbaek. Points at which agents were being picked up as they returned through the lines were at Kŭmch'ŏn (126-29, 38-09) (BT-8025), Paekch'ŏn (126-19, 37-59) (BT-6407), Songhyŏn-ni (126-28, 38-05) (BT-7818), and Wŏlsong-jong (126-03, 38-01) (BT-4111).

Kyonggi Province

3. Headquarters of the MSS in Kyonggi Province were at Kaesong, and in the headquarters there was one office for each district in Seoul. Some training centers were also at Kaesong; and nearby points at which agents were being picked up as they returned through the lines were at Korangp'o-ri (126-50, 37-59) (CT-1006) and Tojang-dŏng (126-45, 37-59) (CT-0206).
4. The Kaesong office of the Ministry of Social Security in late February 1952 was in a house facing a school building about 200 meters north of the former prison for juvenile delinquents in Manwŏl-ri, Kaesong. Some of the officials of the office, which had 30 persons, were the following:

CH'OE (fnu),<sup>1</sup> aged 30, a major, member of the North Korean Labor Party and a graduate of KIM Il-sŏng University, chief of the office.

CH'OE (fnu), aged 26, deputy chief. CH'OE, a senior lieutenant and a Labor Party member, is also a graduate of KIM Il-sŏng University.

HAN (fnu), aged 23, head of the Training Section. HAN, a lieutenant, is also a member of the Labor Party and a graduate of KIM Il-sŏng University.

YI Ch'ang-sik (2621/2490/2784), aged 26, a member of the Labor Party. Yi is a native of South Korea who went to North Korea after the war started. He is chief of the Indoctrination Section and is also in charge of the Operation Section.

5. The duties of the office included the investigation and arrest of reactionary elements in Kaesong, the detection of United Nations intelligence agents, and the training of agents to collect information in the ROK. Between 25 January and 27 February 1952 the office arrested 20 persons on charges of serving in ROK police, army, or public security units, or being related to such "reactionaries."
6. MSS agents trained by the Kaesong detachment were being given from 5 to 30 days of instruction and briefing in early 1952, including some on the geography of the ROK, how to conduct espionage operations, and the purpose of such operations. Each agent was trained separately in a separate room, and was not permitted to go outside the house. Six agents, two of them women, were being trained on 27 February 1952. The agents, who infiltrate through the lines as refugees, were being instructed to secure information on the following subjects:

- Reactionary groups in Seoul.
- Areas in which mines have been laid.
- Material depots.
- Location of gun batteries, tanks, and other weapons.
- Strength and disposition of ROK army and police units.

The agents were also being given poison to place in the food supplies of high officials, police, and military forces. They were told that should the peace negotiations fail, the North Korean army was completely prepared to initiate a general offensive and overrun all of the ROK.

1. Comment. The reference is probably to CH'OE Man-yong, a major who was chief of the Kaesong detachment of the MSS in late 1951, according to [redacted] for a description of an agent training school at Kaesong.

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